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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1872. NO. 199.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Vesuvius Eruption—The Worst Over.

NAPLES, April 29.—The view of Vesuvius from the city now is the grandest that has been witnessed since 1631. Many persons have taken advantage of the panic among the people of the towns threatened by destruction, to take whatever goods they could find. The Government has been compelled to order troops to those places, to prevent the stealing of abandoned property. In the city the Bourse is closed and business is entirely suspended. The people use umbrellas to protect them from the falling ashes. Rain is badly wanted, else the crops will be destroyed. The worst, it is now believed, is over, and the anxiety of the people considerably lessened

Fearful Electric Phenomena Accompanying the Eruption.

NAPLES, April 29, Morning.—A sound as of thunder accompanies discharges from Mount Vesuvius. The wind is blowing in this direction to-day, carrying dense clouds of smoke and ashes over the city. Ashes are falling in the streets like snow, and have already reached a depth of two or three inches. The rumbling inside the volcano continues, but no fresh craters have opened and the lava has ceased flowing.

2:00 P. M.—Showers of sand have succeeded the rain of ashes which was falling this morning. The eruption is now accompanied by fearful electric phenomena. Lightning darts incessantly from the summit of the volcano and quakings of the mountain are more violent and frequent. The thunder is continuous. Burning cinders, stones and scoriæ are falling fast and thick in the town of Nassa de Somna, which is entirely destroyed.

The Earthquake in Syria.

LONDON, April 29.—The particulars of the earthquake in Syria are now coming to hand. The fatalities are not greatest in the city of Antioch, but heavier in the vicinity of the city. A letter from Antioch of the 8th of April says the American Protestant Church was seriously injured. Four of the American community were killed. All the members of the families of the missionaries are safe. The number of persons killed in the city of Antioch is less than three hundred, but it is known that sixteen hundred in the surrounding towns of the country, where the shocks were as severe if not greater than here, were killed. This number may be increased. The distress of the people will only be temporary, as the crop prospects are good. The supply of provisions on hand is moderate.

Correspondents of the London papers praise the Rev. Mr. Powers, American missionary, for his assiduity in ministering to the relief of the afflicted people.

The Irrepressible Carlists.

MADRID, April 29.—Fifteen hundred Carlists are in arms, and many skirmishes have taken place. The city of Pampeluna has been menaced. The insurrection is spreading enormously, and troops are demanded everywhere.

Everywhere throughout the country the Republican Progressivists are announcing their intention to support the Government in its present troubles.

Senor Zorilla, a well-known Radical, is in command of the column to put down insurrection in Navarre. The appointment has had a good effect.

PARIS, April 29.—An official decree is issued warning all Frenchmen against participating in the insurrectionary movement in Spain, providing heavy penalties for all violations.

Colonel Charette, formerly of the Papal service, has engaged to keep the Pontifical troops now in France from taking up arms for either side in the struggle.

A dispatch from Bayonne reports that communications by rail and telegraph, between that city and Madrid have been established.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Times* says that Don Carlos is not in Spain, but the Governments of both that country and of France know exactly where he is.

MADRID, April 29.—The Carlists yesterday appeared at the town of Altaurien, in the province of Guipuzcoa, and surrendered to the troops. The government forces occupied the town of Vittoria, capital of the province of Alava, yesterday attacked a band of insurgents near that place and took sixty prisoners. The troops now in pursuit of the Carlist bands throughout the kingdom are very active. The spirit of the army generally is excellent. It is learned from private sources that the only band of insurrectionists has a priest at its head or among its officers.

The iron miners of Sono and Reostero in the Biscay provinces having joined the insurrection, all mining operations are suspended. Two hundred English vessels now at Bilboa are unable to obtain cargoes of ore and will be compelled to return home empty.

Proclamation from Don Carlos.

A proclamation, signed by Don Carlos, is circulating in Madrid. In it the pretender exclaims: "Thank God, I am once more permitted to kiss the sacred soil of my country, and be again among Spaniards." He earnestly appeals to the people to rise in defence of the throne. He will die—Spain or die in the attempt. Official reports state that no band of rebels remains in the province of Saragossa. Marshal Zarilla commences active operations in Navarre to-day, setting out with a strong column of troops from Talafalla, twenty-two miles from Pampeluna. It is said that the King insists on taking actual command of the army.

The Consequential Damage Question.

LONDON, April 29.—It is probable that Lord Russell's address, calling upon the Government to instruct the British arbitrators at Geneva to withdraw from the Board of Arbitration until the claims for consequential damages are abandoned by the American Government, will not be presented in the House of Lords to-night, as an answer to Earl Granville's second note is just received.

BERLIN, April 25.—Baneroft Davis has expressed the opinion, in the presence of Prince Bismarck and Odo Russell, the British Minister, that the consequential claims would be withdrawn from the arbitration case. Bismarck volunteered the opinion that the American position was entirely correct.

LONDON, April 29.—In the House of Lords to-night notice was given of the postponement of Earl Russell's motion until the sixth of May. Earl Granville, in reply to an enquiry from Marquis Salisbury, said during a recent visit at the residence of the American Minister he was informed by Mr. Schenck that the reply of the American Government to their own, British note of the 20th March, with regard to consequential damages, had not yet been received, but was momentarily expected to arrive.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cochrane, member for the Isle of Wight, gave notice that he should to-morrow ask the Government whether it could communicate the correspondence which had passed between the Colonial office and the Canadian Government with relation to the treaty of Washington.

Later in the evening Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question by Mr. Jenkinson, said the Imperial Government had agreed to guarantee the Canadian loan of 2,500,000 pounds sterling for the construction of a railway to the Pacific, providing Canada should accept the Washington treaty.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 29.—Postmaster General of New Zealand telegraphs to Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster General of Great Britain, that he has concluded a satisfactory partnership between the colonies of Victoria and New Zealand for the transportation of English mails for Australia by the way of San Francisco.

Wednesday night is the regular settling day of the Bank of England, and the Stock Exchange will be closed as usual on that day.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8d. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Corn 28s 9d.

ANTWERP, April 29.—Petroleum 43½ francs.

As the wife of William Bischoff, a barber of Memphis, was crossing a street in that city yesterday with a child aged fifteen months in her arms, she was struck by a street car and the child thrown on the track, the wheel passing over its head, crushing it like an egg shell. The mother was knocked down and severely bruised.

Admiral Inglefield, at present naval attache of the British legation at Washington, has been appointed second officer in command of the English squadron in the Mediterranean, and will have under his charge the management of the Malta dock yard.

Her Majesty Empress Eugenia of Germany, who left Berlin to-day for England, will be the guest of Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. The Empress will visit London next week.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Two thousand carters in this city have struck. Business on the docks and in the warehouses is interrupted in consequence. Upwards of one thousand laborers are thrown out of employment by the action of the carmen.

PARIS, April 29.—In consequence of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into capitulations of French towns and fortresses during the late war, the government has determined to put three or three generals, who are censured by the Commission, on trial before court martial.

BERLIN, April 29.—Prince Frederick Charles has returned from his tour in Southern and Southeastern Europe.

PARIS, April 29.—Gorten, convicted of participating in the slaughter of hostages under the Commune, will be shot at Satory to-morrow morning. Blanqui has been sentenced to transportation for life.

Miss Nellie Grant and party arrived in Paris to-day.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 29.—Arrived from New York, Pomeria at Glasgow, Silesia at Plymouth, Wisconsin at Queenstown.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 29, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 93⅛; account, 93⅛. American bonds—5-20s of '62 93⅛; 5-20s of '65 93¾; 5-20s of '67 93⅝; 10-40s 89⅛. Wednesday will be observed as a holiday in the Stock Exchange.

PARIS, April 29.—Rentes 54 francs 67 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8d. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 27s 3d. Corn 28s 9d. Cheese 66s.

ANTWERP, April 29.—Petroleum 43⅛ francs.

POLITICAL.

The Latest About Sumner.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—James M. Scovel, Chairman of the Cincinnati delegation from West Jersey, breakfasted with Charles Sumner yesterday. The Senator from Massachusetts will not go to Cincinnati, but does not hesitate to say that he hopes that the Cincinnati platform will finally and forever close the issues settled by the war. He hopes it will reassert the essential principles of the declaration of our fathers. He declares openly for civil rights, and says Massachusetts will be ably represented by such men as Francis, Bird, Atkinson, Endicott and others.

The Democracy Will Not Swallow Adams.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 29.—The *Patriot* this morning publishes an article, understood to be the result of an informal conference of leading Democratic Senators and Representatives last night, denying that Adams was the first or even the second choice of the Democrats, or would be accepted by them more readily than Brown or Cox, Davis or Trumbull. The *Patriot* says that in any event the Democratic Convention will be held and its conclusions be accepted by the party.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Friday's dispatch from Cincinnati to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Cincinnatians seem unanimous in favor of Charles Francis Adams for the first place upon the ticket. It was thought by many yesterday that his letter had weakened his chances; but the general opinion is that he is now stronger than ever. Judge Davis meets with little favor in this locality, many deeming that he has shown too great eagerness for the place, he being a venerable wearer of the ermine. Judge Hoadley, one of the most prominent apostles of the new dispensation in this vicinity, speaks strongly in favor of Adams, and says no Judge Davis for him. Other gentlemen of local distinction express themselves with similar energy of language. Although preferences are warm, such is the disposition to conciliate that they will all be made to yield to the average desire of the Convention. Trumbull is everywhere spoken of as one of the strongest and most available candidates in the field. Adams and Trumbull are talked of as a union of names that is possible."

The same correspondent (G. A. Townsend) incorporated the following sheer invention in the same dispatch:

"The following gentlemen of the Pennsylvania delegation have put in an appearance, and are stopping at the St. James. All are from Pittsburgh and vicinity: Hon. J. K. Moorhead, C. D. Brigham, editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*; Wilson McCandless, Thomas M. Marshall and James Bennett. Their views are as yet held somewhat in abeyance."

[If downright lying will win, then this Cincinnati affair will be perfectly successful. The above named Republicans—all Grant men—are in Pittsburgh, and not one of them has the slightest intention of going to Cincinnati.]

The St. Louis *Democrat's* dispatch says: "The prospect now is for a fight among the factions. There will be more enmity between the friends of the different candidates before the thing is over than there now is between them and Grant. The chances are that more than half the champions of the defeated will go right back into the Republican party. This feeling is developing every hour, showing the squabble to be exclusively a personal one. Mr. Brown's friends are the most indignant of all. They are astonished to come here and find that the man who raised the whole row seems to be unknown outside of his own State. The Davis men will not support Trumbull, and the Trumbull men will not support Davis if nominated. William S. Groesbeck has been anxious for the Vice Presidency, and when he was told to-day that this year was to be exclusively Republican, he replied that they might find that the votes they got were exclusively Republican also."

The *Boston Post* is disturbed by the way some things are going, and reads out the following lecture:

"There are a variety of interpretations of Mr. Adams's letter. One paper says it is a discouraging rebuff to the Cincinnati Convention and to the Democracy; another, that it is an insidious bid for the favor of both again, that it is purposely enigmatical, looking one way and rowing another, while telegrams tell us that Fernando Wood declares the Democracy will not accept him and that Mr. Belmont is strongly in his favor. But neither Mr. Wood's opposition nor Mr. Belmont's partiality will decide upon whom the Democratic support shall be made. His pronunciation is personal and, at this time to declare the ultimate action of the Democratic party. The party will announce its final decision when the proper time arrives, regardless of Mr. Wood's or any man's, *ipse dixit*, or the whereabouts of Mr. Belmont, his servant, dog and gun. The mass of the party is to have the potent voice in this matter, indicated through its appointed representatives, and its preference will govern the action of the party."

The Cincinnati papers of yesterday devote their principle space to the Convention. The *Commercial* continues its advocacy of the nomination of Mr. Adams, and states that the Massachusetts delegation report the Liberals of New England for him, and that four States that can come can be counted upon in the Presidential contest, if he is the nominee of the Convention, while the Louisiana and Texas delegations are also an unit in his favor, and adds:

"It seems to us that the union of men of the Northeast and Southwest for Adams, joined to the decisive and pronounced local sentiment in his favor, and the force that is known to have in the Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky delegations, and the fact that he is the second choice of most who have another first choice, and the clearness with which it appears that he is the man to win, will secure his nomination."

Referring to the presence in the city of a squad of Democratic wire pullers who are trying to "fix things up for Davis," the *Commercial* warns them that they are losing their labor, and says their game is perfectly understood and condemned. But it is troubled concerning the tariff question, points out that there is nothing to gain but everything to lose by making a declaration on this subject, and appeals to the Convention to avoid it as it would the plague.

The *Enquirer* thinks that the elements which are to compose the Convention are entirely too chaotic to enable the most foreseeing to conjecture its action. It says:

"Here in Ohio Adams is perhaps stronger than any man named, but the great States to the west of us have candidates of their own, and the weight of the West will be felt in the Convention."

The *Enquirer*, however, is exceedingly fearful lest the Democratic cooks who are thrusting their fingers into the pie should spoil the feast, and addresses itself to them in this square-toed fashion:

"They had better stay away. They are not wanted here. Their presence can only be injurious to the cause they profess to have at heart, and will inflict injury upon the candidates whom they espouse. This is a Republican, not a Democratic, Convention; and the Democrats who mix up in it should be quietly shown the door by its managers." Still further on it goes off into the will-you-walk-into-my-parlor business in the following pretty manner:

"We have only to say to the Convention that it is our sincere hope that they will keep in view the fact that three millions of Democratic voters are expected to assist in this great work of reformation. They have nothing to ask in the shape of reward save the defeat of Grant and the restoration of honest government."

But after all it has some palpable misgivings as to the representative character of the convention, as may be seen from the manner in which it tries to convince itself that the meeting will be a more important one than it at present promises:

"It may be fairly stated that while, so far as numbers are concerned, the delegations are scarcely represented yet; the number of newspaper men, prominent politicians and others used to forecasting events, already on hand, give these early foreshadowings some weight."

The *Gazette* discusses chiefly the Adams furore, which it thinks is manufactured rather than spontaneous; saying: "We desire to do no injustice to the Convention, and as we believe we are stating no more than the observation of every delegate here will confirm. In this strife Charles Francis Adams has no organized forces, and in the presence of the physical forces of the aspirants, his candidature is looked upon as only a pretty fancy." The three German papers of the city—the *Volksblatt*, the *Volksfreund* and the *Courier*—are all for the nomination of Adams.

The Chicago *Post* dispatch says:

"It is the impression here that where who have been at the trouble of learning the feelings and opinions of the different delegations already on hand, that there will be no nomination; and that if one should be made, it will be followed by an immediate explosion of all the incongruous elements that will be gathered in the Convention."

Drowning of a Ferryman—Two Men Killed and Five Injured in a Railroad Tunnel.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 29, 1872.

Henry Cuplinger, night ferryman between this city and Belpre, was drowned last night about ten o'clock. He was crossing in his skiff ahead of a towboat and some barges, and it is supposed miscalculated their distance, as they all went over his skiff. He leaves a wife and two children. He was not accustomed to such work, being but a short time from the back country. It is feared he had some passengers in the boat. No bodies have been recovered yet.

Two men were killed and five seriously injured on Sunday night by the falling in of part the roof of Iiew's Tunnel at present undergoing some repairs, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, about thirty miles west of here. They were from the vicinity of Hamden and Londonderry. Names unknown.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Mormon Conference at Salt Lake City on Sunday was attended by eight thousand persons, including a large number of Gentiles. Brigham Young discoursed at length, thanking God that he was permitted to be with his people again. He hoped the time would come when he would have an opportunity before a court of justice of proving the falsity of the charges against him. He denied all the people of the world to show any sign against his moral character. He was glad neither he nor his brethren had the power of God, as they might be led to destroy all their enemies. They should demand from those who had been prosecuting them all the papers connected with cases, that posterity might know who their prosecutors were. He praised the Deputy Marshal who had been in charge, denounced the lawyers, scolded the Saints who had not paid their tithing promptly, and finally closed the conference with his blessing.

A sensation has been created at Columbus, Ohio, by the discovery that the famous Adair liquor law is imperfect, inasmuch as the enacting clause of the law reads "Be it enacted by the State of Ohio," instead of, as the constitution prescribes, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio." The question as to whether the error makes the law invalid or not will be tested within a few days.

Governor Noyes, of Ohio, has appointed John G. Peebles, of Portsmouth, Raymond Burr, of Columbus, George E. Howe, of Lancaster, George W. Steel, of Painsville, and Humphrey H. Leavitt as Commissioners to the International Prison Congress to be held in London on July 3d.

Senator Hardenburg died at Albany, N. Y., yesterday. Clerk Underwood, of the Assembly, is not expected to live.

The fires on the mountains in New York continue. Fires are also raging along the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, and a considerable amount of cordwood and railroad ties have been consumed. Everything is very dry and the fire spreads with great rapidity.

Souhegan Mills, in Milford, N. H., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night, with a dry-house connected therewith. Loss $100,000; insurance $75,000.

Arrangements have been made for half fare for those attending the reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Cleveland next week, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Railroads.

The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool, arrived at Norfolk, Va., yesterday, with 500 immigrants.

Hon. Wyllis King, State Superintendent of Insurance of Missouri, died at St. Louis yesterday.

Two women from Paducah, Ky., hired a buggy at Metropolis, Illinois, on Saturday night, to drive into the country. The horse ran away, the women were thrown out, and one named McMahon had her neck broken. The other was not seriously injured.

A dispatch from Minneapolis, Minn., states that advices from Oakdale, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, of Saturday evening last, announce the wholesale murder of a family named Cook. The house was burned to the ground, and the bones of the murdered ones were found in the ruins. It is supposed the murder was committed by Indians.

A Racine, Wisconsin, dispatch says that the body of August Olsen, who has been missing since April 13th, was found in the river at that place yesterday.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company have selected the site for their proposed railroad bridge across the Mississippi at La Crosse.

Col. John W. Dawson, a well-known citizen of Memphis, died yesterday.

In the matter of the *habeas corpus* in behalf of the prisoners charged with the Robinson and Yates murders before Judge Hawley, at Salt Lake City, yesterday Messrs. Hempstead and Hoge, for the prisoners, moved to quash the proceedings, because neither they (the counsel), nor any one of the prisoners had applied for a writ of release. The Judge took the matter under advisement, and in the meantime the prisoners are loose on the streets.

At Dayton, Ohio, last night, a fire occurred involving a loss of $15,000.

It is reported that Lieut. Gov. Gravelly, of Missouri, died at his residence in Stockton, that State, on Sunday.

Persons from Cass county, Missouri, who arrived at Kansas City yesterday, state that a reign of terror exists there. Seventeen families residing at Harrisonville and vicinity have been forced to leave upon pain of death. The leaders of the gang state that they will not be satisfied until every man, directly or indirectly connected with the issuance of county bonds, is killed.

The organization of the Salt Lake Gas Company is nearly completed. The works are to be ready next October. The price of gas will be four dollars per thousand feet.

Yesterday a portion of the water works building at Evansville, Indiana, fell outward, and it is feared the entire building will fall.

A severe rain storm raged in the Northwest yesterday, washing away railroad tracks, bridges, etc., and doing considerable other damage.

The majority of the Supreme Court of Florida has sustained acting Governor Day, and advised Governor Reed that his impeachment is still pending before the Senate, and until he is acquitted or discharged he should not be suspended from office as Governor. Chief Justice Randall dissented, holding that as the Senate adjourned *sine die* the effect was to acquit Governor Reed.

Both branches of the Ohio Legislature adjourned yesterday to meet again January 1st, 1873.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Production at Pithole—New Wells on Bully Hill Territory—Matters at Emlenton and Vicinity.

The Pithole correspondent of the Petroleum Center *Record* writes: Mr. Haskell well No. 2, on the Morey farm, is producing sixteen barrels daily and increasing, and what we call the old well, above it, still produces sixty-five to seventy barrels per day. The United States Petroleum Company have leased and are operating some four wells near these wells, and in close proximity to the Catholic Church, two of which will be finished in a few days. Northwest of there is the Webster Petroleum Company's tract, on which Phillips Bros. are about to commence a well, and a little southeast of the old United States Hotel there is a well nearly down to the proper depth, but the general opinion is it is a little off the belt. The Haskell and Tadder wells, on the Holmden farm, still continue to pump five, seven and twelve barrels each. These wells were the incentives of the present operations here.

The *Record* has the following news from Bully Hill: Two new wells have been struck on the Bully Hill territory within the past two or three days. The first one is located on a lease of the Foster farm, owned by Jonathan Watson, of Titusville, and Mr. Pittock, of Franklin. It was completed on Saturday last, and commenced pumping on Monday at the rate of fifteen barrels per day. The other one is located on the same farm and is the property of Prentice, Crawford & Barbour. It is producing something over twenty-five barrels daily. This latter well was drilled by the contractors, Mr. N. B. Parker, to the depth of 1,151 feet, in thirty-one working days. Taking into consideration that the rock is extremely hard in the vicinity, the time made is considered pretty quick among drillers. Watson & Pittock have another well in the second sand. It will be finished in a few days. C. P. & Barbour have another well in the third or second sand, which is "showing up" big. Promises to be a good well. Developing is at a stand still for the present.

The Emlenton *Sun* furnishes the following items: The Anchor farm opposite Foxburg station is producing about thirty barrels per day from six wells. On the Jamison farm near the east line McKinney & Nesbit have a well pumping fifteen barrels per day and are drilling one. Dr. Crawford and Parker and Thompson have a new well on the Jamison farm doing fully twenty-five barrels per day. G. S. Long has just commenced to pump a new well near the south line of the Robinson farm, adjoining the Black farm, which is doing fifteen barrels per day. McPherson is pumping nine wells on the Black farm, the average production of which is twenty barrels per day. He has one drilling. We understand the property is about to be sold for forty-five thousand dollars. With exceptions of the Martinsburg region, the Upper District will show quite a falling off in production for the month of April. The new well on the Blany farm, south of Martinsburg, is pumping seventy-five barrels per day. It is owned by McKinney, Nesbitt & Limick. The big well struck last week on the Colner farm by Harris, McLaughlin & Belsh, of Titusville, has ceased to flow. The tubing was put in to-day (Wednesday). There are three new wells being started very close to it since it was struck. McKay and others struck a new well on the Colner farm this week, which is pumping one hundred barrels a day. Between this well and the Harms, Treat & Porterfield have a well nearly finished. This is the most promising territory in the district to-day. The Evans well on the Colner farm continues to pump sixty barrels per day. This company is starting another about fifteen rods from the Harms well. The Harrington well, on the Slickner farm, is increasing. It is now doing forty barrels per day.

Some evil disposed persons employ their spare time at night in girdling fruit and shade trees in Greenville.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SAWYER presented a remonstrance against the repeal of the eight hour law.

Mr. SCOTT moved to take up his resolution to limit the debate on appropriation bills to five minutes for each Senator on each amendment.

After debate, Mr. ANSELL offered a substitute, providing that no amendment to an appropriation bill shall be in order unless it is germane to the bill and provides for an appropriation of public money in pursuance of existing law. Rejected—yeas 11, nays 37.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing that no amendment proposing general legislation or germane to the bill shall be offered to an appropriation bill. Lost—yeas 11, nays 22.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to add to the original resolution the following as an amendment to any such bill making legislative provisions, other than such as shall directly relate to appropriations contained in the bill, shall be received. Agreed to, yeas 25, nays 18.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by a vote of 35 to 13. Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Sumner and Trumbull voting in the negative.

The resolution as passed provides that during the present session it shall be in order at any time to move a recess, and pending an appropriation bill to move to confine the debate on amendments thereto to five minutes by any Senator on a pending motion, and such motion shall be decided without debate, and no amendment to any such bill making legislative provisions other than such as directly relate to appropriations in the bill shall be received.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire to what extent the Government has been made or public building erected and furnished without advertisement. Adopted.

Mr. WHEELER moved to suspend the rules and take up for consideration Senate bill supplementary to act of 3d of March, 1871, to incorporate the Texas Railroad Company, changing the title to that of Texas and Pacific Railway Company, and making provision as to issuing mortgage and land grant bonds, &c. The motion was agreed to without division, and various verbal amendments reported from the Committee on Pacific Railroad were adopted. After some explanation and discussion, during which it was stated by Mr. Wheeler that the bill did not increase the land grant, the bill was passed—100 to 44.

A bill prepared by Commissioners of the Centennial Celebration of the Declaration of Independence, to be held at Philadelphia, was introduced by Mr. L. Myers, incorporating the company for the erection of exposition buildings, &c. After some discussion it was referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report as incorporators the names of two persons from each Congressional district, four from each of the States at large, and two from each Territory.

The House then took up the report of the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and after considerable discussion the report was rejected—yeas 80, nays 81. The principal objection to it being the provision for an increase of salaries of several executive officers and of the Judges of the Court of Claims. The bill was recommitted to the same conference committee.

After disposing of a variety of business on the Speaker's table, the House adjourned.

Serious Fire in Warren, Pa.

ERIE, PA., April 29.—At 12:30 to-day a fire broke out in a shed connected with the Germania Hotel at Warren, Pa. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the Germania Hotel, Union School House, Methodist Church, and four or five dwellings were destroyed. No hopes of checking the fire until steamers and hose can be had from Erie, Corry and Titusville. Loss at present estimated about $300,000.

LATER.—The fire at Warren Pa., was not as serious as at first reported. The only buildings entirely destroyed are the Union School House and the Germania Hotel. Through the exertions of the fire department of Corry the Methodist Church and dwellings were saved without much damage, although it at one time was considered an impossibility. The Union School House had only $10,000 insurance, and the Germania Hotel $25,000. Other losses fully covered.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1872.

THE NEWS BRIEFLY.

About five hundred persons have gone to Cincinnati from New York and Brooklyn.

Two hundred and forty-five workmen were discharged from the Brooklyn navy yard for lack of appropriation.

The trial of Wm. Williams, Chas. Goodhue and B. J. Sperman, who were supposed to have surreptitiously entered through the Custom-house, by under valuation, 40,000 worth of jute, began to-day.

Nathaniel F. Moore, ex-President of Columbia College, died yesterday, aged ninety years and six months.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has anchored one of its steamers directly in the line of the proposed bridge over the Raritan river at Perth Amboy, and threaten to resist any attempt to remove her. The opposition railroad is pushing the work rapidly, and trouble will likely ensue.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN TROUBLE.

The report that the majority and minority of the Methodist Book Concern had harmonized on a report to the General Conference on the subject of the alleged Book Concern frauds is said to be untrue. On the contrary the minority, composed of three of the ablest and shrewdest business men of the committee, are preparing a report based on the report of Kilbrette, the expert appointed last September, which is said to sustain the allegations of Dr. Lanahan and McMahon. Kilbrette, their chief-man, as superintendent of the bindery department, kept no records, and had nothing to show that the stock purchased was received, which was discreditable and damaging to Dr. Porter as business manager. The testimony against Hoffman of having drawn money for wages which was not paid as wages is said to be false. A bad state of things existed in the bindery, but though the perpetration of frauds is evident, and losses incurred to the extent of thousands, the exact amount has not been determined. Among the items unaccounted for are over one hundred dozens of leather. The concern also lost heavily in purchases of paper through J. F. Porter, son of the business manager, who acted as commissions. Porter's father favored him in an unlawful way, and young Porter made good use of his advantages. It is said that the majority of the committee, on whose instance Mainly Kilbrette was appointed, practically ignores the report as above and refuse to see evidence of any frauds or mismanagement. Dr. Lanahan appointed an expert on his own account, at his own expense, and it is stated that the Doctor is preparing a report to the General Conference embracing the facts and figures of the report of this expert in substantiation of his charges and in justification of his course. It is reported that young Porter made considerably more than $100,000 by his connection with the Book Concern in a year or two. The fact that Kilbrette's report shows that for the last six years the keeping of books has been almost faultless, and that the Concern has suffered no material losses, is significant. The majority "set out by saying the whole Concern was rotten to the core. But what has been proved? Everybody equals the Doctor. Good enough. With regard to the charges of Porter-son-in-law of Dr. Carleton, manager, being a middle man, and buying paper for the Concern, that the committee considered a matter of doubt, and would by no means say man has a right to his own opinion, but say there was nothing necessarily wrong in making such appointments, and that it is proved by returns from the books that while Porter was buyer they got their paper cheaper than most other establishments in the city, one only, Harpers', having purchased so judiciously. With regard to losses in the bindery department, the committee say there is no legal proof of wrong doing, there may have been mismanagement. The small losses in gold material used were to be expected, and not remarkable. The damage in gold taken by Hoffman, the head of the bindery department, they hold that he was entitled to it under express agreement.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer will prevail Tuesday from the lakes to the Gulf and Atlantic, with clear and partially cloudy weather over New England, the middle Atlantic and Southern States, and easterly to southerly winds; cloudy weather and rain from the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes, and extend eastward over the northern portion of the Middle States; brisk and possibly high winds are probable for the upper lakes, and extend to the lower lakes, clearing weather and northwesterly winds for the Northwest. Cautioning signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Ligonier Valley Railroad.

The corporators of the above named road, which is to lead from New Florence on the Pennsylvania Railroad and intersect the South West Railroad at or near Connellsville, met at Ligonier on the 17th inst., and organized permanently by electing James McElroy, Esq., of Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, President, and D. W. C. Dumbauld, of Saltlick township, Fayette county, Secretary and Treasurer. Arrangements were made to open books at the earliest possible date. A committee was also appointed to confer with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other parties.

The Valley Railroad.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Valley Railway, which is designed to connect the Ohio river with Lake Erie, was held in Cleveland on Wednesday for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors. The attendance was large, all the prominent points along the proposed line being represented by the solid men of their communities. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and the building of the road is assured. The election was by ballot, and the following gentlemen were chosen: James Parmer N. P. Payne and A. E. Stanley, of Cleveland; J. A. Saxton and George Cook, of Canton; D. L. King and J. F. Seiberland, of Akron. It was resolved that the next annual election be held at Akron, on the third Monday of April, 1873. The Board of Directors will meet for the election of officers at the Weddell House on Monday, May 6th. Of the enterprise the Cleveland *Herald* says: "The prospects of the enterprise are such that it may almost be declared a certainty that the road will be built. Of course so great a project cannot be started in a day, but the utility of the road is daily more generally recognized, and, while Cleveland is as usual a little backward in subscribing to the stock, there is no doubt that the amount will be made up. Akron, Canton, and other places along the line have done well and that promptly, and now the enterprise only waits upon Cleveland.

The Anderson Narrow Gauge Project.

The Oil City *Derrick* says, editorially, that there has been considerable talk in that town, recently, of the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from the coal regions, above Reading, to Middletown, on the Delaware Railroad, and thence to the Delaware bay, via Lancaster, Harrisburg, Oakland, Louisville and Elkton. The *Press* claims that the project is not altogether speculative, and there are only two or three links wanting in the chain of this grand line, several of which are already in progress.

A Fine Stock.

J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 191 Wood street, have now on hand a very fine stock of blank books, school books, copy books and stationery of all kinds. Also, gold and steel pens of the best makes. They also have on hand the largest stocks of genuine Arnold's ink ever brought west by any one house. Dealers and all others should call on them and examine their stock before going elsewhere if they would secure bargains.

NEVER was such a revolution in the eating world created as by the introduction of the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, now sold by every grocer, and in use by nearly every family who has had it once, will on no account be without it; and they who have not yet, for only fifty cents, obtained a bottle of the best relish ever put upon a table, make haste to follow the wise example of their neighbors.—*Boston Journal.*

BE kind to the unfortunate; stick to your friends; paddle your own canoe, and drink nothing but Pier, Damnals & Co.'s Cream Ale, and you won't sleep the worse for it at night. Office, corner Stevenson street and Fifth avenue.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

The Fires in the County During the Past Year—Aggregate Losses and Insurance.

Joseph A. Butler, Fire Marshal of the county, submitted his annual report yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas.

The report shows that during the year ending March 24th, 1872, eight false alarms were sounded. Two hundred and ninety-eight fires occurred, wherat property in buildings, fixtures therein and merchandise were destroyed. The value of property in which fires occurred was $2,822,254 50. The value of that portion of same on which there was no insurance is $335,681 25. The insurance on that portion destroyed and on that which was saved amounted to $1,222,940 18. The total value of that portion destroyed was $564,312, on which there was insurance paid to the amount of $355,472 31, and a further insurance of $44,000, on which the loss will not exceed $8,000 that is not yet adjusted. There was also an insurance to the amount of $9,083 33—in addition to that mentioned—which was lost to the party assured, by reason of the insolvency of the companies that undertook the risks.

The following summary embraces in detail the sums that constitute the amount before alluded to, viz.:

	Gross Loss.	Ins. Paid.
Oil and oil refineries	$ 27,944 53	$ 2,045 33
Iron mills and machine shops	304,095 20	173,295 95
Saw, planing and grist mills	63,796 38	24,796 38
Glass factories	7,850 87	7,869 87
Schools and churches	38,480 80	34,462 80
Dwelling and household goods	71,988 38	46,464 16
Hotels	12,638 12	3,587 87
Miscellaneous	180,107 32	62,869 10

Of the buildings that were either totally or partially destroyed, twelve were oil establishments, four blacksmith shops, seven machine shops, six iron mills, one saw, one planing and two grist mills, five glass factories, four churches, seven school houses, five hotels.

The gross loss by fire during the year was scarcely half what it was the preceding year. Eleven persons lost their lives and seventeen were injured. Four persons were arrested during the year for arson—one was acquitted by a jury, another was convicted in court, and the other two were discharged upon investigation before the Fire Marshal. Nineteen persons were notified during the year to remedy defects which endangered property by fire. The largest fire was that of the American Iron Works, the loss of property amounting to $169,434 50. The report concludes by stating that, owing to the large number of accidents, causing loss of life with destruction of property, by the use of what is labeled as "non-explosive fluid," some means should be devised by which the fluid should be analyzed or tested in a manner calculated to insure a greater degree of safety.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of S. McKelvy, Jr., vs. Thomas A. Rowley, the jury found for plaintiff for $539 20.

In Judge Hampton's branch, the following cases were heard:

Charles Elias & Co. vs. C. Reiss. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $80 95.

Alden S. Swan vs. J. Y. McLaughlin & Son. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $379 10.

In Judge Kirkpatrick's branch, the first case taken up was that of David C. Ihultz vs. Jacob H. Wal

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1872.

CITY COUNCILS held a stated meeting yesterday. Messrs. ALEXANDER, PITCAIRN, WM. WALTON and JOHN H. STEWART were elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Fire Commissioners. Colonel STEWART was re-elected. The other two gentlemen named are new members. In Select Council a resolution was offered providing for the condemnation of the SCHENLEY property for park purposes, which was discussed and laid over until next meeting.

MR. GREELEY will not be at Cincinnati. Nor are things, up to this date, quite to his liking—and it is safe to conclude that the Philosopher's action concerning the business is yet to be determined. The tariff plank—which the free-traders are determined to have after their own fashion—will go far to settle it. In a word, Mr. GREELEY's hopefulness on the subject is not as pronounced as it was a week ago; and stranger things have happened than that he should lose his interest entirely.

CONCERNING the tenor of Mr. FISH's latest note to the British Government, there continues to be considerable speculation without much knowledge. The Boston *Post's* correspondent thinks he is able to say that when it shall be given to the public it will appear that "the administration does not demand the award of a sum for consequential damages, but insists that the question be decided by the Geneva Arbitrators, whether for or against the claim of the United States." It is added that "the members of the Cabinet are inclined to withdraw the claim for consequential damages from the Geneva Arbitrators and make it the subject of a separate treaty with Great Britain."

THE expected "crowd" at Cincinnati, from present appearances, is not likely to be there. It certainly will not be if other roads carry no more passengers than are going over the Pennsylvania Central. For instance: Thursday, Friday and Saturday there was no increase of passengers passing through Pittsburgh for Cincinnati over the corresponding days of the preceding week. Sunday there was an increase of nineteen persons. Monday there was an increase of forty-eight passengers—making a total increase of sixty-seven. Conceding that the entire increase should be credited to the Cincinnati Convention—which may or may not be the case—the "crowd," it is clear, is not traveling this way. The total number of excursion tickets sold from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, up to four o'clock yesterday, was fifteen only.

A NEW YORK journal characterizes the reported alliance between the Spanish Carlists and Republicans as "a peculiarly monstrous one," and thinks that in the remote contingency of such a combination being able to overthrow the existing order of things, the first necessity of their triumph would be a fight between themselves for the mastery. "Light and darkness," it remarks, "could as easily associate as popular government with this forlorn hope of the Bourbons." And yet the coalition is not one whit more "peculiarly monstrous" than the proposed fusion of the Democracy and the Liberal "Republicans; nor are the types of thought and purpose which they respectively represent any more intrinsically oppugnant than those which characterize the parties to the strange bargain now in its initial stages at Cincinnati. That which the Spanish insurrectionists and our own malcontents have in common, is simply a desire to office; to obtain which the Liberals of both countries have become allies with parties whose ideas are coeval, the one with the period of the Holy Inquisition, and the other with the halcyon days of the Lost Cause; both, too, to be cheated and scorned in the end.

IT is said that the old feud between BUTLER and FARNSWORTH again threatens to break out into wordy hostilities between them on the floors of Congress. FARNSWORTH, it is stated, has been rummaging the shelves of the Treasury Department for documents relating to BUTLER's management of the funds of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Asylum, preparatory to resisting the General's re-election as one of the managers of that institution, should the Military Committee report in his favor. BUTLER's term expires this year, and his successor is to be chosen by the present House. It is to be hoped, however, that the country may be spared a repetition of the scenes which occurred between himself and FARNSWORTH last year. There is not the slightest necessity for either of them to put himself further on record with respect to the other. Each has exhausted the utmost capacities of objugatory speech, and cannot possibly smite heavier blows or spit hotter scorn than before. Besides, the House has not now the time for permitting encounters of this sort, were there no other reason why they should not be allowed. The public business of the country demands that private jealousies and hatreds should wait.

A CAREFUL estimate having shown that of three hundred and thirty delegates elected by seventeen States to the Philadelphia Convention, only thirteen are Federal office holders, those journals which have hitherto stigmatized that convention as a prospective gathering of mere politicians enjoying the patronage of the Administration, and that consequently independent men are driven off to look for opportunity elsewhere, now shift their ground of attack and intimate that if office-holders have not as a rule been selected delegates to the nominating convention, "it is only because of their hope to give the affair the appearance of an unshackled demonstration." It is difficult to conceive of anything at once more ludicrous and more contemptible than the utterly reckless malignities of this class of papers as they are driven from one untenable position to another. Confound them as you will—lay bare their unveracities to the bone—bray them in a mortar with the heaviest pestle, yet will neither their habit of foolishness nor of falsehood depart from them. There are several reasons for regretting that the punishment of the ducking-stool has gone out of fashion, and some persons consider this incurable propensity for evil imputation to be among them.

IS the matter of the claims of the United States against Great Britain for consequential damages, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* makes the point that the English Government, while complaining of our bad faith in presenting these claims, has itself been guilty of violating an express stipulation made between Secretary FISH and the British Minister previous to the negotiation of the Washington treaty, in that, notwithstanding an amendment to the Constitution of the United States peremptorily prohibits the assumption by the Government of the debts of the rebel Confederacy, and that before the negotiation of the treaty began, the Secretary of State explicitly informed the British Minister that the question of paying the Confederate bonds could not be entertained by our Government at all, the English holders of these bonds nevertheless pressed their claims before the Board of Assessors provided for in the treaty when they met at Washington; Secretary FISH allowing the claim to be passed upon by the Board, notwithstanding his antecedent stipulation with SIR. EDWARD THORNTON. The claim was thrown out by the assessors, and there the matter ended; but since the Cabinet of Washington did not threaten to reject the treaty unless these claims were withdrawn, the *Sentinel* holds that the British Government is bound to permit our claims for consequential damages to go before the Geneva Board of Arbitrators in a similar manner. The parallel is a curious one.

A WESTERN Republican journal, having lately claimed that at least ninety per cent. of those who voted for President GRANT four years ago would vote for his re-election should he receive the nomination at Philadelphia, the opposition papers are publishing figures to show that, according to the vote of 1868, when the majority of GRANT over SEYMOUR was 309,588, this ten per cent., if united with the vote of the Democrats and the Liberal Republicans, will elect the fusion candidate by a popular majority of nearly three hundred thousand. This is a very weak peg on which to hang so large a hope. Aside from the utter unlikelihood of the hard-pan, bed-rock element of the Democracy being brought to vote in mass for the Liberal Republican ticket, should one be nominated, it is more than probable that, in the event of a fusion between the various factions of the "outs," a considerable number of the more thoughtful and sagacious members of the Democratic party, who have observed how all the interests of the country, industrial and financial, domestic and foreign, have prospered under the present administration, will help to elect GRANT for another term in order to avert that derangement of the business and commercial concerns of the nation which would inevitably follow the election of a ticket of the hybrid nature upon which the speculations under reference are based. In addition to this, it should be remembered that the last four years have developed many thousands of new voters—young, earnest, intelligent men—the majority of whom, it is pretty safe to assume, will deposit their first Presidential ballot in favor of the Republican candidates, whoever they may be. The strong point of President GRANT is, that he is sustained by the great mass of the non-office holding or seeking people, and there is very little doubt that, should he again be a candidate for their suffrage, the possible defection of ten per cent. in the number of those who voted for him four years ago, will be far more than compensated for by the accession of those whom the bitter personal attacks of the opposition on the one hand, and belief in the substantial integrity and wisdom of the administration on the other, will draw to his support.

A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE.

In one year from to-morrow, or on the first of May, 1873, the great Exposition of Vienna will be opened to continue open until the first of November. The mere announcement of the great enterprise heretofore made in the American newspapers has apparently excited little popular interest, and even the notice taken of it in Congress perhaps seemed rather a becoming courtesy or a decent formality than an act of direct practical importance to the industrial and economical advancement of the country. This, however, is a mistake or misapprehension. The World's Fair at London and the Universal Exposition at Paris were undoubtedly grand achievements, which have been followed by valuable results, and the impression so common that they cannot be surpassed may appear to have some foundation, in view of the position and resources of the two mighty nations which took the lead in thus distinguishing their capitals. And yet it is not unlikely that the Vienna exposition of next year is destined to surpass, at least in some respects, all preceding exhibitions of the kind. Though the French Government has declared that on account of its peculiar situation it can officially take no part in the display, French industry and art will no doubt be duly represented through the zeal and enterprise of individuals. The other countries of Western Europe, Italy, England, Belgium, etc., are known to be deeply interested in the subject, and to be already occupied with extensive and systematic preparations for making the best possible appearance on the scene of peaceful inter-national rivalry. As was to be expected, the German race especially, everywhere in Europe, look forward with the liveliest interest to the pacific conflict, and are doing their utmost to secure a creditable share in its awards. In the new German Empire an imperial Commission has been appointed to regulate and secure the most complete representation of German arts, industry and productions at Vienna, and in order to effect this object in a manner worthy of it and of the Empire, the Commission has made a recommendation certain to be carried out, that the expenses incurred by a participation in the Exposition shall be defrayed from the Imperial treasury. As a matter of course, the Austrian authorities are working with well-directed energy to make the affair a success, and in spite of the jealousy and suspicion with which some of the various races of the composite empire regard each other, and the consequent difficulty in satisfying the pretensions of each, it is fully expected that the display of their manifold productions will be very remarkable. The cause of the extraordinary exertions which the Germans are putting forth in behalf of the Exposition, is the well-grounded expectation of thus giving a fresh and decided impulse to direct commercial intercourse between Germany and the East. Indeed, the most novel and in every sense attractive feature of the Vienna spectacle, will be such a display of oriental arts and industry, and such a representation of the multitudinous nationalities of Asia as have never before been seen in Europe. Russia from the first has evinced great interest in the Fair, and the Asiatic as well as the European portions of the empire will be represented. Egypt will do her best to appear well. The Turkish government, besides appropriating large sums of money for the purchase of articles to be exhibited, has assigned four millions of piasters to pay general expenses accruing from the enterprise. The Persian government has issued an appeal to its subjects, in which they are urged to take part in the exposition and permitted to export articles for the purpose without paying the customary tariff. An appeal and decree of like purport were some time ago issued by the government of China to all the people of that vast empire, who are expected to take full advantage of the opportunity to make the nations of the West acquainted with their arts and manufactures.

It may, we suppose, be assumed as certain that the people of the United States will not fail to look after their own interests at this great exposition of art and industry. There can be little doubt that the Vienna exposition will afford an opportunity of making known some American products and inventions to immense areas of population and territory, in which they are at present quite unknown. The East having begun to move, may soon be expected to move rapidly, and it would be foolish for us to neglect so fair a chance of of taking part in in its progress from the West also. Even eastern Europe is still imperfectly or not at all furnished with some of the labor saving machinery which America is best able to provide. But to whatever extent greater or less Americans may seek to have their works and productions represented at Vienna, it is certain that as the curiosity of the exposition becomes known, ever greater numbers of them will resolve to visit the Austrian capital as spectators of what will probably be the most wonderful spectacle of various interest ever exhibited. Besides the features of novelty already mentioned, we must say that the building—which we have not time now to describe—will be a great curiosity in architectural engineering, and that the mere scientific arrangement of the objects on exhibition will be better worth seeing than that American scene which JEFFERSON declared was worth a voyage across the Atlantic.

THE COMMON GOOD AND THE COMMON DANGER.

For the present high state of prosperity with which the country is blessed credit is due to General GRANT's administration. At no previous period in our history has there been anything like it. Every department of industry is profitably employed, thrift and progress are seen on all hands, and the prospect to all classes is in the highest degree encouraging—a state of things to which the supporters of the administration can appeal for the approval of the nation. Were the opposite the case, if the State of the case, were it true that business was depressed, labor idle or half rewarded, and the prospect a gloomy one, then surely would the country from one end to the other resound with appeals for the overthrow of General GRANT's administration as the author of it all, and on all hands would be heard the demand for a change as the only relief possible. No! would the supporters of the administration find it an easy thing to do to resist these appeals or show w. the demand should not be granted. But happily they are put to no such test. Prosperity filling all our larders, a reasonable people will accord to the administration the credit which is manifestly its due, and withdraw not their support. Not the sense of gratitude only will animate them, but the fully realized fact that what the country most needs now is stability and a steady keeping right ahead as it is going and has been going for the last three or four years, will instruct them in their duty to resist every change and stand firm as by their own interests for GEN. GRANT and his administration. Now all those interests standing in dread of change will resist the proposition as a present danger. Stability and prosperity go hand-in-hand. Any change involves risk, and no change is likely to be an improvement. Calamity might be the result. The thoughtful classes know well how to reason on this subject. It will occur to them that there can be no change that will not restore the Democrats to power. The enemies of the present policy—the policy which has given us all this prosperity—will be the victors. In their ranks are to be found the repudiators—for repudiation, though dormant, is not dead—the foes to our monied interests, whose natural hatred to values will break out again, and perhaps with a dangerous accession of power,—these and a score of affiliating influences will have possession of the government in case there is a change in the administration. Do we want this? Can we afford to run any such risk? Does not, rather, the personal interest, the instant motive appealing alike to the feeling of selfishness as well as the loftiest patriotism, draw all alike who have a stake in the country, who see something better and more valuable in government than the mere possession of office—the great mass of the people, in fact, to a common ground of action in support of GRANT, for the continuance of the prosperity we now have and against the change which may prove a very Pandora Box?

THAT wing of the Republican party of Louisiana of whose Committee MARSHAL PACKARD is Chairman, holds a State Convention in New Orleans to-day. The Warmouth wing, of whose Committee Lieutenant Governor PINCHBACK is Chairman, assembles for a similar purpose next Thursday. WARMOUTH having come out flat-footed in support of the Cincinnati movement, it is likely that the Convention which meets to-day will embrace through its representatives the great majority of the Republican party of that State.

A REPUBLICAN meeting for "reform within the party" was held in Philadelphia Tuesday evening, at which General SWEET was the principal speaker. The General spoke warmly in favor of General Hartranft, and was loudly applauded.

A San Franciscan millionaire, Alexander R. Baldwin, proposes to invest largely in Florida interests. He was recently elected a director of the Great Southern railroad.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The heat was so intense at Adelaide, South Australia, last January, that business nearly ceased, sleeping became almost an impossibility, and even a cold bath was scarcely attainable, the water of the water-works being heated to seventy-nine degrees. For twelve days the mercury ranged in the day up to one hundred and eight degrees in the shade.

The *Journal de Rome*, in contradicting the report as to the dinner given by the Pope to the Prince and Princess of Wales, states that almost the only guest ever seen at the table of his Holiness is a black cat named Moretto. Moretto even enjoys sometimes the privilege of eating from the same plate as his master, and of being caressed by the august hand which dispenses so many benedictions. The cat is, indeed, so fond of the Pope that he mews piteously when etiquette and ceremony necessitate a temporary separation. When the Pope celebrates mass or gives an audience Moretto is placed under lock and key for fear that he should suddenly make his appearance by his master's side.

The royal plate at Windsor, which is kept in a tolerably-sized room and an adjoining closet, is valued at £1,750,000. There is one gold service, formed by George IV., to dine one hundred and thirty guests. Some pieces were taken from the Spanish Armada, some brought from India, Burma, China. There are thirty dozen of plates which cost twenty-six guineas each plate. This is only a portion of the royal wealth of England in this item of domestic necessity. In the Tower of London are all manner of gold salt sellars, drinking cups, spoons, etc., which in value represent an additional million or so.

Mr. David Jones, of Jacksonville, Florida, has a rare curiosity in the shape of a miniature orange tree, grown from the seed, only seven months old, and advanced with a fully-developed blossom, containing within its pearly petals an embryo orange.

A Virginia City letter says: "Miners who go slow, have but little to say about their business, and are not eager to sell out, may be safely counted upon as doing a good thing in the way of making it pay. This class of people has increased in number considerably during the past year, and they make no hubbub."

The New York *Standard* will be discontinued May 1. John Russell Young, its nominal editor and proprietor, is going abroad as correspondent for the *Herald*. The *Standard* has sunk in two years fully $150,000, and General Butler, ex-Collector Murphy, Henry Clews and other stockholders refuse to venture any more money in the enterprise.

A peculiar malady has attacked several of the workmen of the new caisson of the East river bridge at New York. The air seems to have a depressing influence upon them, causing a weakness of the chest and stomach, with a strange quaking and giving way of the lower limbs. Two men died from its effects last week.

The Patent office has given notice that hereafter applications for registration of a trade-mark must contain a statement of what county the applicant is a native, and that an alleged invention must not before have been known and used by others in this country; and that it has not been described in any printed book or other publication.

The Prime Minister of the Fiji Islands has gone to Australia for the purpose of negotiating a loan. Twenty years ago the islanders were cannibals and most of the Australians transported criminals.

A muskrat recently bored a hole through the dam of a large Massachusetts fish pond, and let several thousand of fine trout into the brook below, where for several days afterwards there was excellent fishing.

Reading a newspaper under difficulties has been arranged for by the Prince Bishop of Bolzano (Tyrol), who has forbidden his diocesans, under "pain of damnation," to read the *Tagblatt* of Inspruck.

Philadelphia is greatly annoyed by the impurities of its drinking water. The impurities are of two kinds—sediment and earth from the banks and depths of the river, and garbage and refuse from the manufactories and slaughter houses along its banks.

A cynical lady in Connecticut amuses herself with the polite hypocrisy of society, in a curious way. She has an orange plant in her parlor which bears both fruit and blossom, but she has had two full blown flowers and a half opened bud of wax placed upon the barren stalk. Her callers all admire the sweet perfume of the lovely flowers, and the gentlemen have noticed that the bud has expanded considerably since they called before.

PERSONAL.

The San Francisco *Post* says: "Shortly after Bret Harte arrived in California, he called upon a lady whose acquaintance he had formed on the steamer, and upon being asked the usual question, 'How are you pleased with California?' replied: 'I am disgusted. I never was so disappointed in all my life. Why, would you believe it, I have been forced to drive a laundry wagon to keep myself from starving, and should not have found your residence had I not called next door to take away some dirty clothes, and seen your boy in the yard.' It is certainly a notable trait in the character of Bret Harte that he preferred to stoop to any honorable means to gain a living rather than to run in debt or to beg a tax on his friends. He was as much a gentleman then, carrying dirty clothes, as he is now, the boon companion of the first geniuses of the land. He at that time was a host of friends by his uniformly kind care of his sister, his neat appearance and refined manners."

The widow of the poor workman Merritt, who was killed in London by the American lunatic Minor, has been placed in comparative affluence by contributions from American sojourners in that city. The *Standard* takes occasion to remark that the Americans have thus "redeemed their nation from what at one time seemed a reproach to the American name."

John M. Barclay, the journal clerk of the Lower House of Congress, has held that position for over thirty years. He is the author of "Barclay's Digest," which is considered the best parliamentary manual ever published, and has been the prop and mainstay of the speakers for many terms. It is the deliberate opinion of the speakers and ex-speakers of the House that for the past fifteen or twenty years Barclay has not his equal as a parliamentarian.

Mr. William W. Story, the American sculptor, is associated with Prince Odescalchi, Prof. Lipsanio and others on the commission for the archæologic exploration of the bed of the Tiber.

Senator Latham, United States Senator from California, emigrated to that State from Alabama in 1853, and at twenty-five, looking like a boy, came to Washington as a member of Congress. He declined a re-election. In 1855 he was made Collector of the port of San Francisco, in 1860 elected Governor, and three days after his inauguration chosen a Senator in Congress for six years. He has made money with the ease of a fortune's favorite. For several years he has been president of the principal bank of San Francisco, is a millionaire at forty, a fine scholar, and has one of the most extensive and choice libraries in California, if not in the country.

A story is current that the impressible young King of Bavaria has fallen passionately in love with an American belle, and that a morganatic marriage will soon agitate the court circles of Munich.

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, of the Philadelphia *Press*, has in his possession a curious "Book of Signers," which embraces letters and autographs from persons, at home and abroad, who have achieved eminence in science, literature and art. It contains four hundred autographs of nearly all the great actors and authors who have been connected with the stage during the last century, and is probably the only collection of its kind ever made.

Mr. August Belmont has generously agreed to give four thousand dollars to young Mr. Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, next winter, without any equivalent. That is, Mr. Bennett has betted ten thousand dollars against Mr. Belmont's four thousand that General Grant will be the next President of the United States.

The venerable ex-Secretary Seward is said to be rapidly losing the use of his lower limbs. His intellectual faculties, however, are altogether unimpaired.

Miss Stevens, a beautiful blonde lady preacher, is creating a profound religious sensation in Georgia. She is said to make all the masculines feel like embracing Christianity, or at least its exponent and advocate.

The Paris papers are indulging in all kinds of pretty stories about the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The *Avenir National* tells one which is certainly not generally known. During his Royal Highness's illness, a robust young man, half countryman, half gentleman, was always remarked at the chateau Sandringham; he was admitted to the patient's bedside, and the Prince appeared to be deeply attached to him. Everybody was puzzled at the presence of this stranger, whose name and position were kept secret. However, all has since been discovered, and here is the enigma explained. In 1855, during the stay of the Royal Family in the Isle of Wight, the Prince of Wales kicked over a basket of shells which a boy was gathering. The boy, red with rage, dared his Royal Highness to fight again, and he would see what he would get. The Prince did do it again, and the boy thereupon landed his fist upon his Royal Highness's nose, giving him a pair of black eyes. The Queen, on seeing the Prince, insisted upon knowing the truth. "You have only got what you deserve," said her Majesty, "and were you not already sufficiently punished, I would punish you myself. I hope you will always be served in the same way when you are guilty of such conduct." The Queen then sent for the boy's parents and offered to bring him up. The parents consented, the boy has grown up with the Prince of Wales, and is now treated as his foster brother.

The only daughter of the Chief of the Piute Indians was recently married to a young lieutenant at Salt Lake. The bride was attired in a blanket *decollete*, with oyster shell necklace, and partook heartily of the wedding feast of fricassed prairie dog and pickled crickets.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARMSON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE,
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Something to Cut out and Keep.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* gives an account of the treatment pursued in the recent case of hydrophobia at Flint, Michigan. The subject of so much discussion, Mr. Burt Wells, was bitten by a rabid dog last May. The dog had bitten him in the center of the right hand. Being in the country at the time, it was some twelve hours before he reached a surgeon, who cauterized the wound with nitrate of silver. The wound healed and remained so until it became irritable and broke out again. Soon the first marked symptoms of hydrophobia showed themselves, convulsions, "barking like a dog," frothing at the mouth, and making strenuous exertions to bite everything that came near. During the convulsions the patient would seize the pillows from his bed in his teeth, and rend them with all the ferocity of an angry dog.

An immense dread of water also exhibited itself, the sight of which threw him into the most terrible convulsions, at these times requiring the united strength of five men to keep him under subjection; in fact, every symptom of hydrophobia made itself conspicuous. The patient was attacked on Friday evening, January 19. On Saturday evening his physician, Dr. Axford, reached him, and at once was convinced of the terrible nature of the disease. Having had a case similar seven or eight years since, where the patient recovered under his treatment, and has remained well ever since, after consulting the physician present, Dr. McCall, it was decided to place the patient under the same treatment which had been successful in this former case, which for the aid it may be to others who suffer from this disease, we here give as follows: The injection under the skin of large doses of morphine, and the administration of large doses of castor, which is a powerful anti-spasmodic. About one grain of the sulphate of morphine was injected under the skin once in four hours, and half a drachm of the powdered castor, mixed with syrup, given internally.

The effect was to produce sleep in about half an hour, which lasted about an hour and a half, when the convulsions returned at intervals of an hour to an hour and a half until nine o'clock on Sunday morning, when the last convulsion occurred, after which he suffered severely from obstinate vomiting until Monday at ten o'clock, when that also ceased, leaving the patient comparatively easy, but very much prostrated. Since that time he has gradually improved, and now is, to all appearance, quite well. In addition to the above treatment, small quantities of chloroform were inhaled at times, and on Sunday morning the patient was wrapped in a woolen blanket wrung out of a warm solution of muriate of ammonia. This was the treatment which checked this fearful malady, and which Dr. Axford, for the sake of humanity, is anxious it should be published to the world and thoroughly tested.

THE "Lone Star" State is swinging upwards in the firmament of Commonwealths. A Galveston paper announces the recent sale in that city of one hundred and fifty valuable oil paintings, brought from the North, which is a mark of advancing refinement; the Chamber of Commerce has offered a premium of a hundred dollars—for the first twenty bushels of Texas wheat shipped through Galveston to New York, which is proof that the interests of agriculture are not neglected, while coal and iron of excellent quality have been discovered in various parts of the State.

Infection in the Air.

At this season the vegetable world takes a new lease of life, but to the sensitive and delicate member of the human family it is a time of danger and often of great suffering. The moisture which rises from the earth and hangs suspended over it in the form of morning and evening mists and fogs, holds in solution, so to speak, the nephitic elements which produce fever and ague, remittent fevers, rheumatism, and many painful nervous disturbances, and which aggravate dyspepsia, biliousness and all minor affections of the stomach and the bowels. This, therefore, is a critical period of the year, a season when the renovating refreshing and purifying operation of the mightiest of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is salvation to the weak, and the best security for the continuance of the health and vigor of the strong. Now is the time not only to protect the system against the common ailments of the season, but to prevent the disorders incident to a warmer temperature. Let not the exhausting heats of the summer months find you unprepared to meet them. A course of Hostetter's Bitters, commenced now, will arm the physical energies in fighting trim, double the capacity of the internal organs to repel the causes of disease, refresh the brain and clear it of all hypochondriacal cobwebs, and place the whole physique in an attitude of defense, with every available point fortified and guarded and as nearly invulnerable to unwholesome influences as it is possible for the human structure to be.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead. Flaxseed Oil. Linseed Oil. Turpentine. Turpentine. Varnishes. Varnishes. Paints of all kinds. Paints of all kinds. Sperm and Whale Oils. Sperm and Whale Oils. And at the Lowest Prices, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

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POTASH, Prime, in Casks.
CALCINED PLASTER. IRISH MOSS, Bbls.
DENTAL PLASTER. HEMP SEED.
CLEVELAND LIME. CANARY SEED.

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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the first days of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, etc., furnished at the office.

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Silks, Silks, Silks.

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INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

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BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
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New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
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Corsets and Bustles,

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FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, April 29, 1872.

The money market in Pittsburgh continues active, with demands for loans fully up to the ability of the banks to supply. The banks are receving liberal remittances from out of town parties, and the merchant line of deposit is filling up.

—Owing to the fact of a generalscarcity of leading staples and of a good demand for consumption, prices of leading commodities rule high, and from the present outlook on the future we expect prices to be fully sustained. Owing to the ruling high prices it takes a much larger capital to carry the same amount of business this season than it did the last. Cotton, wool, wheat and iron are all higher than a year ago, and as the last, in some form, was to make up the major portion of the business interests of Pittsburgh we are feeling, in an active money market, the effect of sixty dollars a ton for pig iron.

—The iron interest in itself, with prices sustained at present figures, and a strong tendency to higher quotations, will do much to employ the funds which usually accumulate here during the summer months and remain idle or are shipped to New York, where they draw 4 per cent. interest and help to create that unhealthy plethora which fosters the wildest speculative feeling.

—The much-talked-of Chicago fire will also make itself felt here in our local money market. All our large glass and iron houses are virtually loaning to Chicago an amount largely in excess of the former demands of that trade. These firms are putting up fine warehouses in Chicago, carrying a full line of goods themselves, and are selling almost without limit on long time to the enterprising citizens of the "cindered city." The long extended credit line thus stretched out must be carried here by Pittsburgh banks; and while the wisdom and generosity of such a course is not to be doubted, it will necessitate cautious management, patient waiting and frequent renewals to carry us to the same condition as of last September.

As an example of the large expenditure going on in Chicago for permanent improvements by Pittsburgh firms, we know of a leading glass house whose property, when completed, will have cost them over a quarter of a million dollars, and this is but one of numerous similar instances.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
New 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
6s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	116½	116½	116½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	116½

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 29, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Canton		93¾		94		
West'n Union Tel		85¾		86¼		
Quicksilver	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾		
Pacific Mail	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Adams Express		98¾		98¾		
Wells, Fargo Ex		73¾		74¼		
American Express		73¾		73¾		
United States Ex		50¾		50¾		
New York Central	99¾	99¾	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
N. Y. Central scrip	96¾	97	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Erie	70¾	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Michigan Central	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Southern		93¾	93¾	93¾		
Illinois Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Cleveland & Pitts	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago & North'n	93¾	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Do. preferred	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Ft. Wayne	91	91	91	91	91	91
Do. preferred	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Wabash		39¼		39¼		
Do. preferred		66		66		
Fort Wayne	50¾	50¾	51¾	51¾	51	51¼
Ohio & Miss'pi		37¾		37¾		
Canada and Alton		121		121		
Do. preferred						
Boston, H'tonl & E		100¾		100¾		
Hartford		119½		119½		
New Jersey Central		107¾		107¾		
Virden Pacific	41¾	41	41¼	41	41	41
			12:30 P.M.		2:30 P.M.	
Tennessee State bonds			66	66¼	66¼	
South Carolina, July			57¾	58	58	
South Carolina, April			57¾	58	58	
Missouri 6ses			96¼		96	

The spring trade of late years has almost invariably been retarded by the railroad policy of maintaining high rates of freight till after the resumption of navigation. This season forms no exception to the rule. As the transportation charge is an important element in the cost of goods laid down at the points of distribution in the West, the tendency is for buyers from those points to delay their purchases, as far as possible, in order to reap the advantage of a decline in freights at a later period of the season. There is also a similar delay in the movement of produce to the seaboard. Every year we find that the surplus crops of the West are held back more and more; and the excuse is that the winter rates of freight on our through land routes, are so high that there is no margin for eastern shipment. The consequence is, our seaboard markets are left with light supplies until spring, when, with the opening of lake and canal navigation, this surplus is rushed in though, in much of it in a damaged condition, and our markets for a while are glutted. Thus, both Eastern and Western shippers suffer from the short-sighted policy of the railroad managers, in maintaining extreme high charges when navigation is closed.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	61¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	28½	North Penn'a R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	96¾	Minehill and Schuylkill	136
Catawissa	47¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alley'n	41¾	Reading	59¼

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 29, 1872.

REMARKS—The most noticeable feature in the markets is another advance in flour. Mills have gone up 50c per barrel and stores 25c. The mills here allege that the scarcity of good wheat and its high price has compelled them to advance their figures. Stores, on the other hand, are not to blame, as several thing in western flours, assert that the advance in the west is such that in justice to themselves they must advance prices. We give the facts without comment. The ruling rates will be found below. Wheat is scarce and prices firm, with an upward tendency. Butter is firm in price and a shade better. Eggs are lower and the market dull. Hay is in fair receipt, and prices show little if any change.

Below will be found the wholesale rates for the different articles quoted, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 178 bbls. Prices tend lower; choice $5@6 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime at 70a75c per gallon; per dozen $10 00@12 gallon pails $5 00.

ASHES—We are reported sales as follows: Soda ash, common, 5¾a5¾c; refined 6¾a7c; nitrate soda, refined, 5¾c; nitrate soda, crude, 5¼a5¾c; pearls, 10c; pearls, 11c.

BRAN,—Prices rule firm at $2 80@3 00 ₱ hundred.

BROOM CORN,—Sales prime at 7a8c; common 5a6c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3 $3 75; common $2 25@2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz.

BUTTER.—We are reported sales of Creamery at 33c, an outside figure. The ruling rates for choice table are 28a32c; fair to good 22a25c; common 15a16c; grease 8a9c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts tierces 132. No change in prices. Market reported fair at the following quotations: Uncanvassed hams 13½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7½c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¾a11c; dried beef 12c; mess pork $14 50; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9½c; do bbls 10c; do kegs 10½c.

CIDER—Charlted $12a15 00 per bbl. XXX $15; other brands $9 00a12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $5 80a6 00.

CRACKERS—Best brands Boston 10c; butter 7½c; cream 7½c; fruit 12½c; ginger snaps 13c; lemon biscuit 12½c; soda 7½c; sugar 10c; water 6c; wine 10c. Excelsior crackers are quoted as follows: Boston 7c; butter 7c; cream 21c; fruit 12c; ginger snaps 12c; ginger cakes 12c; lemon 12c; Scotch 12c; soda 7c; sugar 9c; water 4c; wine 10c.

CUCUMBERS—Pickles are in fair demand; Eastern $15 00a17 00 ₱ bbl; Western $10 00a12 00; 900a2 00 ₱ hundred 70a75c. Pickles in salt no sale.

CHEESE—Receipts 144 boxes. New Ohio Goshen commands 15a16c. There is little old on the market.

COUNTRY BACON—Market dull and prices lower; shoulders 4½a5c; clear sides 5¾a6½c; hams 8a9c; country lard 8a8¾c.

CARBON OIL—Round lots 19a20c ₱ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $7 a7 a5 ₱ bbl; cultivated $8 50a9 50; boxes $1 a1 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $3 00 a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Allabastine plaster $5 50a5 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Dried apples sale; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¾a10c; old 8a9c, mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new, 10c; old 9c; layer raisins $2 75; loose pkts box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; purnes 12¾c for new; blackberries per ₱ lb 15a16c; dried cherries 64c; seedless do 22a24c.

GROCERIES—We are reported an active trade, with a probable advance in sugars and coffees. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12c; B 11½c; Ex C 11¾c; C 11¼c; C yellow 10¾c. Porto Rico sugars, choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 9¾a10c. New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales.

Coffee—Rio—Fancy 24½c; prime 23½c; good 23½c; fair 22c; Java 25c; Laguayra 25a26c; Mocha 44c; roasted coffees, loose and in one lb packages, 28 to 32c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS—The market is overstocked and prices lower. We quote at 14a15c per dozen.

FLOUR—As noticed above there has been an advance in the rates of both mills and stores, and we give the following as the ruling figures: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $9 50; Pan Handle, southern and spring, $9 00; Monongahela, $8 75; Meteor, $8 50. Stores—Fancy spring brands per bbl, $9 00; winter western flour $8 50a8 75; best bakers brands $8 00a8 50. Rye flour $5 50a6 00 per bbl. Receipts 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Receipts since our last foot up as follows: Wheat, sacks.....1,019 | Corn, sacks.....1,171
Oats, sacks.....2,496 | Rye, sacks.....170
Barley.....349 |

It will be noticed that there has been a marked increase in the receipts, not only of wheat, but of corn, oats, rye and barley. Should the increase in the volume of wheat continue it will check the upward movement in the price of flour. Holder are firm in their views, and it is impossible to make concessions to effect sales. We quote as follows:

Wheat, sacks.....1,019 | Corn, sacks.....1,171
Oats, sacks.....2,496 | Rye, sacks.....170
Barley.....349 |

Wheat—No. 1 spring $1 53@1 55; No. 2 spring $1 48@1 50; rejected spring $1 40@1 42; No. 1 red winter $1 53@1 55; No. 2 red winter $1 48@1 50; rejected red winter $1 40@1 42; No. 1 white $1 53@1 55; No. 2 white $1 48@1 50; rejected white $1 40@1 42.

Corn—No. 2 yellow 41c; high mixed 40½c; mixed 40c; No. 2 mixed 39½c; ear 40c.

Oats—No. 2 white 34c; No. 2 mixed 33c.

Rye—No. 2 nominal at 80c.

Barley—No. 2 firm at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Market strong, but closed weak. Mess pork $12 00@12 50. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Cut meats—Shoulders 4½c; hams 9¾@10c; sweet pickled hams 10½@11c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Hams in pickle 8a8½c.

HOGWINES—Weak and dull at 8½c.

HOGS—Active and a shade easier at $4 15a4 20.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 29, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads amounted to thirty-eight car loads. In addition to this Holmes, Lafferty & Co. had two loads driven over from East Liberty, which, with a few straggling lots from the surrounding country, made some forty-one loads, or about seven hundred and twenty head of cattle on sale this morning. In quality the offerings were hardly as good as usual, though there were not much of tall ends, the lots running pretty even all through. The market opened up rather firm on really prime stock and continued so until the close. There were not in sufficient supply, and those who had them had no difficulty in selling, but we think at figures not high enough to do them much good, as cattle are too high in the West for the market here. The more common grades of stock sold brisker until about ten o'clock, at which time the demand slackened considerably, and prices declined a good deal. Although the amount of cattle was not large and principally in the hands of regular dealers, we heard very unsatisfactory reports of trade. It is pretty hard to sell cattle for a big price at the present time. Fat is low, selling at about 6c ₱ lb, and as good cattle are selling in the neighborhood of 7c, it will be seen that the fatter the bullock and the more that goes to the fat barrel, the less profit there is. On the other hand, the more flesh and meat, with less fat, the more profitable the cattle. And there is a class of butchers who want the very best and must have them, and with fat at the low price, getting less per pound for it than they pay for the cattle

THE VERY LATEST.

CINCINNATI.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO-MORROW.

How Things Look Generally.

Delightful State of Uncertainty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, April 29, 1872.

The General Outlook.

Some wise man has said, or ought to have said, "the more you find out, the more you don't know." The saying is strictly true as regards the approaching Convention in this city. No man of discretion pretends to forecast the result. The Gratz Brown men, who were the first in the field, are now becoming disheartened. The Davis men are demonstrative. They telegraphed to-day, it is said, to each Congressional district in Illinois to send as many delegates as possible, guaranteeing their expenses. The Trumbull men appear somewhat downcast, but claim that their candidate will develop astonishing strength from unexpected quarters after the first ballot. Palmer is scarcely heard of to-day, but his few supporters claim that when the Davis and Trumbull men have exhausted their strength upon each other they will unite on Palmer as a compromise candidate. Adams, who loomed up in large proportions at first, has been declining to-day, and though he has many firm supporters is not at all likely to receive the nomination. The New York delegation have resolved to cast their vote solid for Horace Greeley on the first ballot. If he has no chance for nomination, they will vote for somebody else. I suppose, but whom nobody can find out. Ex-Governor and ex-Secretary of the Interior, J. D. Cox, of this State, has been freely spoken of this evening as a probable compromise candidate, and has suddenly developed unexpected strength. In the present aspect of affairs it is useless to speculate concerning probabilities.

The Tariff Question

has proved a delicate matter. Several caucuses have been held, at which Horace White, David A. Wells, Whitelaw Reed, Edward Atkinson, Judge Brinkerhoff and others, representing both the protective and free trade systems, were presented. The old time free-traders are liberal in their views, expressing a willingness to accept most anything which is no indorsement of the protective policy. Extreme protectionists express the same feeling. New converts to the free trade doctrine insist on a distinct recognition of their theory. The probability is that the Convention will adopt substantially the plank in regard to the tariff contained in the Missouri call for this Convention.

Plan of Organization.

The delegations of different States, after consultation to-night adopted a plan of organization, by which each State is to be entitled to two delegates for each Congressional district, and four for the State at large.

The Rush to the Cincinnati Conventions—Newspaper Men in Swarms—Efforts to Harmonize on the Tariff Question—Protectionists Firm—Free Trade Element Preponderates—Canvass for a Candidate—Pressure for Adams—Davis Men Likely to Bring Forward Cox as a Compromise Man—Greeley to be Pressed if a Free Trade Platform is Decided On—Mr. Greeley's Views Concerning a Revenue Plank.

By Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—The hotels, streets, everything to-day has indicated the near approach of the two political conventions to which the country for weeks has been looking. Flags are displayed in various parts of the city, particularly in the German portions. The hotels have been rapidly filling and newspaper representatives are here in swarms. It has probably seldom occurred in the history of the country that so many newspaper men have been attracted to a given place, though it would not be fair to say they were all in favor of the liberal movement, which is scarcely a prominent paper in the country of either party that has not a representative here, and in some cases two or three persons from the same office. Among the latest arrivals is Donn Piatt, who reached here to-night. The Georgia delegation, consisting of Col. Lee Hubert, Gov. Jas. Johnson, Col. R. L. Mott, Col. T. P. Safford, R. L. McWharter, J. H. McWharter, Hon. J. M. B. Sumners, Dr. W. H. Bell, J. C. Hendrix and J. C. Parrott came to-night and stopped at the Burnet House. Part of the Kansas delegation arrived to-day and put up at the Galt House. The Texas delegation also came to-day and is divided between the Galt and Gibson Houses. Eleven gentlemen from Arkansas have reached here and are at the Spencer, as is also a part of the Tennessee delegation.

There has been a general interchange of news to-day among the delegates from different States relative to the sentiment in regard to the popular expectations for political reform. A pretty close canvass shows that while there is a wide diversity of opinion on the question of tariff, there is an earnest desire to harmonize on a platform. The Revenue Reform element preponderates, but the protectionists are firm and hold that unless that question is ignored, or very carefully expressed, a large vote in the East will be lost. They say that the free trade men in New York are for Grant. There is a confident belief that this difference will be adjusted to-morrow, so that the Committee on Resolutions will have little trouble in drafting a platform, which in general terms will be different from the Missouri address, under which the Convention is called.

The canvass for a candidate has been sharply conducted between the friends of Adams and Davis, as heretofore. There is a strong pressure from the East and Ohio for Adams, and it was given out this afternoon that the friends of Davis might, rather than yield to such nomination, bring forward Governor Cox as a candidate, and there is a growing conclusion that in that event Gov. Jacob D. Cox will be the man. There is one other point not lost sight of by some, that if the free trade element is successful in securing the adoption of the Missouri platform, Horace Greeley will be strongly pressed for President, in order to hold the protectionists.

The corridors of the Burnet House, which appears to be a kind of focal point upon which the interest concentrates, have been thronged to-day and to-night.

This evening there appears less diversity of sentiment on the subject of candidacy, though it was not impossible to hear from a prominent source inflmations that there was a plan fixed up which, if pressed on the Convention, boded no good to the purpose of its projectors.

At a meeting of the New York delegation, held to-day, a paper from Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, was presented, which, it is understood, embodies Mr. Greeley's views of a revenue plank in the platform to be constructed. This provides that, "finding ourselves not fully agreed with respect to free trade as opposed to protection, we respectfully commend the grave issues involved in that controversy to the careful and unbiassed adjudication of the people, urging them to choose members of Congress who truly embody and will faithfully reflect their will on that subject, pledging ourselves that that will, when thus authoritatively made known, shall be implicitly obeyed." It is understood that this was generally acquiesced in by this delegation. Mr. Gov. Hunton is a member, and that it was presented to a private meeting of Revenue Reformers, held at a late hour.

The hall in which the Liberal Convention is to meet is now ready for use, and was this evening formally turned over by the Citizens' Committee, who have fitted it up from contributions made by citizens of Cincinnati to the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican and Revnue and Reform Conventions. The hall is doubtless one of the best suited to the purpose of such an assemblage of any that exists in the United States. It is the main hall of the Industrial exposition, which consists of a structure of which seventy feet in height, forming a building two hundred and fifty feet in length and width, the aisles one hundred and twenty-five feet wide. It is seated to accommodate five thousand persons, but will comfortably hold more than twice this number. The capacious stage is six feet above the main floor, and extends into the hall so as to enable all persons who are seated to hear the speaker. If good order is maintained. On the stage there are one hundred and twenty-five chairs, while below chairs are provided for seven hundred delegates. The reporters' table is in a circular platform, and two feet above the main floor, are the tables for the newspaper reporters, over one hundred in number. The Associated Press is provided for on the stage, where it will be near the officers of the convention. Immediately in the rear of the platform the national colors are handsomely displayed with liberal festoons of emblematic ornaments. Still above this is the orchestra, which is also tastefully provided for. The entire hall is decorated with national flags, interspersed with coats of arms of all the States. The floors are covered with sawdust or tanbark, so as to avoid disturbance from the moving masses about the house. The business of seating members and others, entitled to admission will be committed to Mr. Lloyd, the experienced ticket seller of Pike's Opera House, which insures the Convention against any confusion from this source. Ladies will be admitted from the Plum street entrance, so as to avoid annoyance arising from the crowd that will be met at the main entrance.

Carl Schurz had a reception from his German friends at Washington Park to-night, and to-morrow forenoon at eleven o'clock, addresses the Kentucky State Liberal Republican Convention in Covington.

Following is the official document providing for the organization of the Liberal Convention.

The executive committee appointed by the Missouri State Convention, by which the Liberal Republican National Convention was called, having met in consultation with the representatives of the delegations from the different States, announces the following plan of organization, which has been unanimously agreed upon by that committee and the representatives consulted. The National Convention will be called to order in Exposition Hall at noon on Wednesday. After effecting a temporary organization it will then be adjourned at once and the members from the several States will proceed to assemble in State Conventions to elect delegates. Each State shall be entitled to representation upon the basis of four delegates at large and two for each member of Congress allotted to it under the new apportionment, and these States are recommended to select delegates from Congressional districts as far as possible. In case any State shall not be represented by a number of persons equal to that to which it shall be entitled under the foregoing rule then those present shall be entitled to cast the full vote of the State. At ten o'clock Tuesday morning blank books for the enrollment of members will be furnished to delegates from the several States by Col. George Ward Nichols, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, at Room No. 9, Mozart Hall, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of tickets of admission to which each State is entitled. Those only entitling to participate in the Convention are requested to enroll their names at their State headquarters during Tuesday, and the number there enrolled will be reported by the person having charge of the enrollment in each State, not later than nine o'clock, Wednesday morning to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, at room No. 9, Mozart Hall. A corresponding number of tickets will there be delivered to the person having charge of the enrollment for each State, and by him distributed at State headquarters, at ten o'clock, to those whose names have been enrolled. These tickets will admit to the body of the hall, by order of the Executive Committee.

[Signed,] WM. GROSVENOR, Chairman.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1872.

SUMNER AGAIN MISREPRESENTED.

The report of a conversation with Senator Sumner on the Cincinnati Convention, telegraphed from Washington to New York, is pronounced by him unauthorized and inaccurate. The Senator says words and things are attributed to him which he never uttered.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

News reached here to-day that the late Tycoon of Japan has been invited by the reigning Emperor to come out of his retirement, and has received an honorable appointment under the government, accompanied by a highly complimentary title. Among the Japanese now on their way to Washington is Kotori, present Chief Minister of Finance of Japan. He was the leader of the rebel forces during the late revolution, but his political sins have been forgiven, and honor, as well as power, conferred upon him.

A man named Griffin was relieved by highwaymen of over $800, near Watterson's Ferry, in Clarion county, a few days ago. He had been West to seek a new home, and had returned to Clarion county for his family.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage April 26, 1872.

Names.	Cents.
Bowman, Agnes, Morgantown, W. Va.	3
Curless, Rody, Bunnington Furnace, Pa.	3
Carrier, John, Cincinnati, O.	3
Cincinnati Courier Co., Cincinnati, O.	3
Fails, J. S., Cincinnati, O.	3
Harmon, H. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Hamilton, W. W., Florence, Pa.	3
Harrison, Wm. Williamsport, Pa.	3
Heatly, J., Strattenville, Pa.	3
Hess, S. A., Kelly Station, Pa.	3
Scott, Q. A., Duluth, Minn.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

An Adventurer.

Last night a telegram was received at the Central Station house directing the arrest of a youth named Robert Rupp who was expected to arrive on the express from the East at two o'clock this morning. Mr. McGinty, night Captain, detailed a couple of officers who arrested the party on demand, together with two of his companions. On being brought to the station house young Rupp was searched, and on his person was found a note for $500, signed by his father, which had been cashed at the First National Bank of Harrisburg. The supposition is that the person was sent to the bank to get the note cashed, which he did, and then ran off with the proceeds. Young Rupp was held until his companions discharged. His father will likely arrive to-day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE FIRE alarm bell continues to ascend.

IT TOOK forty-eight cars to transport Forepaugh's exhibition to Chicago.

TWENTY-FIVE Sunday drinkers were before the Mayor yesterday morning.

MR. PITCAIRN ran ahead of the ticket in the Fire Commissioner's race yesterday.

ESTHER Alderman Taylor, William Mills stands charged with beating his wife.

JONES'S little boy says that "the elephant got-ted hay with his trunk-ted nail."

THE CALCIUM light in front of the Opera House last night brilliantly illuminated Fifth avenue.

MR. ARTHUR HOBSON, of Allegheny, announces that he will make a candidate for Assessor.

BURGESS SALISBURY was sworn into office yesterday as Justice of the Peace for the third term.

DEPUTY MAYOR NICHOLS has held David Whitford to bail, to answer for assaulting Robert Bennet.

IF cosy John Robbs $25 and costs for beating his wife, Deputy Mayor Nichols ordered.

OFFICER DAN SILVIUS has a charmed circle of locust blocks to stand on at the postoffice corner.

SYDNEY MARLOWE will appear as Richelieu on Monday evening, May 13th at the New Opera House.

THE locust block pavement at the intersection of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street has been completed.

PROF. SAEGER'S oratorio of "Esther" will be produced in Little Washington on next Friday evening.

AN old gentleman named King was kicked by one of his own horses in Bloomfield, yesterday and seriously injured.

PATRICK MURPHY, for insulting ladies on the street, was sent to the Workhouse yesterday for thirty days.

THE ORDINANCE relating to the driving of cattle through certain streets, is to be put into effect at once—so says Chief Irwin.

THOMAS O'WEY, for baiting a game chicken, has been held by Alderman Hyndman and Deputy Mayor Nichols, under the cruelty to animals act.

AFTER the election of Fire Commissioners next May the Council, the ordinance says "will be in Watkins." The directory was resorted to in vain.

WHEELING and Cleveland papers reach this city one day ahead of Steubenville papers. Another "of those things that no fellah can understand."

IN the Common Pleas Court yesterday a preliminary order was granted for the incorporation of the Charters Building and Loan Association, of Mansfield.

A MAN while at work at the blast furnace of Carnegie, Kloman & Co., had his shoulder broken yesterday by a brick falling upon it from the top of the stack.

YESTERDAY Peter Metzgar, employed in Bussey, Wells & Co.'s saw mill, had the misfortune to lose of his fingers by getting it crushed in a portion of the machinery.

D. D. G. C. SAMPLE instituted a lodge of Knights of Pythias at Braddock's Fields last evening. Twenty-eight persons joined the lodge which is named Pride of Braddock, No. 204.

ALDERMAN STRAIN loaned a warrant yesterday for the arrest of John Mathias, charged with assault and battery on Patrick Fowler and wife. The parties are residents of Monongahela borough.

THE leading merchant tailors and clothiers of Allegheny City have determined, as a rule, to close the places of business at seven o'clock P. M., except on Saturday, during the present season.

HON. FRANCIS SHUNK lectures this evening, on "Constitutional Amendments," in the District Court Room No. 2. The lecture is given under the auspices of the Law Association, and the public will be invited.

THE Wheeling Board of Supervisors at their last meeting, ordered the payment of the reward of $200, offered for the arrest of Taylor Snider. Detectives Long and Scott, of this city, come in as recipients.

WORKMEN were engaged yesterday in bracing with iron rods, the walls of the stables of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, which had bulged out considerably on account of the new filling in.

ALL the new spring dresses sent over from Paris are made short enough not to touch the ground. It will therefore be as unfashionable as it is filthy for a lady to make a street sweeper or dust cart of her dress.

A LADY attending the circus on Saturday evening dropped her shawl behind the seats, when a loop attached to it caught and fled under the canvas to the street and escaped. The shawl was valued at twenty dollars.

ON Saturday evening last H. Kelly Dull, the popular conductor of the Uniontown Accommodation train, on the P., W. & B. R. R., was presented with a gold watch and chain, by his friends and the patrons of the road.

A BUGGY driven by a man named Clark, who was out riding with two or three of his children, collided with a street car on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, Sunday evening, the occupants were thrown out but escaped with only a few bruises.

A TWO story frame house, the property of W. A. Overholt, was burned in Sewickleyville on Saturday morning. The building was new and had not yet been occupied. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,500 in the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool.

ONE HOUR of the time of the Select Council meeting was consumed yesterday in hearing minutes of past meetings and the greater portion of another hour in discussing what constituted the second reading of a bill. No definite conclusion was arrived at.

MR. M. CLANEY, Esq., is among those "talked of" as candidates for Assembly from the Allegheny side. He has not yet consented to the use of his name. Should he enter the field he will be a formidable competitor, as there are few more energetic workers.

WM. MCALLISTER makes information before Alderman Strain charging John Gooden with assault and battery. The parties are neighbors, living in Hardscrabble, and last evening, it is alleged, the accused struck and knocked down the deponent. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

OFFICERS MARTIN AND COLE arrested one Hemmingford on the 26th inst., for disorderly conduct. He was fined by Deputy Mayor Nichols, $25 and costs. One of his friends, Sam. Anderson, threatened to kill the officers. His threats cost him his liberty, for Deputy Mayor Nichols committed him for trial at Court.

THERESA RUST, appeared before Alderman Koenig yesterday, and lodged an information for bigamy against Bernard Rust. Mrs. Rust alleged that she accused married her about ten years ago, but left a year since, when he married another woman. Wife No. 2, however, deserted him, when he married a third. The accused was arrested and committed.

THE Board of Supervisors of Wheeling at their last meeting adopted a resolution accepting the contract between the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company; and also another directing the President of the Board to subscribe $225,000 to the capital stock of the former and issue bonds therefor.

REV. A. B. LEONARD lectures this evening in the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, on the subject "From Pittsburgh to Salt Lake and San Francisco." From Pittsburgh to Salt Lake was a previous occasion. The lecture has been delivered on a previous occasion in the city, and those who have heard it pronounce it instructive in its matter, interesting in its details, and highly entertaining in the delivery. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Sunday school.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON a couple of men named Fowler and Kelly came out of a saloon on Wood street, near Water, and made a very disorderly demonstration. Officer Fowler requested them to behave themselves, which they declined to do. He thereupon arrested Flenniken, when Kelly attempted a rescue. The officer took him also in custody, and marched both to the lock-up for disposition to-day.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

April 29, 1872, 1:00 A. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	0	1	11
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	0	0	3
Davenport.	0	0	0	2
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	4
Memphis, Tenn.	—	—	—	—
Nashville, Tenn.	0	3	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	0	0	7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	7
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	1
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	0
St. Paul.	0	1	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	—	—	—	—

Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—Sugar in fair demand; inferior 5¾@6; common 7¼@; fair to fully fair 8¾@9¾@. Molasses—Common to good fermenting 48@ Coffee dull; ordinary 18¼@; fair 19¾@20; good 19¾@19¾@; prime 19¾@20¾@.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.

Election of Fire Commissioners—Stewart, Pitcairn and Walton the Successful Aspirants—The Park Project Talked Over Again—The Opening of City Hall—Sundry Petitions, Resolutions, &c.

Yesterday Councils held a regular meeting.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This Branch was called to order at 2:15, after which the reading of the minutes of several former meetings occupied the time until three o'clock.

Mr. Aiken moved that Common Council be notified that Select Council was ready to meet it in joint session for the election of three Fire Commissioners. Adopted.

Mr. Smith offered the report of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the formal opening of new City Hall. The report provides that at a time to be fixed by a sub-committee of the special committee, the Hall shall be opened for inspection by the citizens for two days and evenings, the police to act as ushers and show visitors through the several rooms. Speeches are to be delivered by two or three gentlemen, and a brass band engaged and paid for by the Councilmen.

Mr. Jones amended by moving that the band of music be dispensed with. He thought the City Hall could be handed over to the city without music.

Mr. Jeremy—We can do nothing without music well enough. The people have been facing the music considerably, and now want to see what they have paid for.

Mr. Phillips—It is not the intention of the Commission to give the Hall up to the city. The Commission are required to hold the Hall until its entire indebtedness is paid; then the Commission reported to Court.

The report was, on motion of Mr. Burgwin, referred back to the committee in connection with the President of the Commission.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES &C.

The action of the Select Council in regard to the petition for the settlement of the city's account with the Elinn estate and which was concurred in Common Council was re-considered in Select Council an action of Common Council concurred in.

Mr. Phillips presented a bill for $75, due Jno. Trimble for bill posting, which was ordered paid.

Mr. McCune a petition for change of grade on Ninth street. Street Committee.

Mr. Rafferty—a petition for damages caused by the bursting of a water pipe on Webster street. Referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. Zorn—a remonstrance against the widening of Pike street. Street Committee.

Mr. Wainwright—a petition for water pipe on Charlotte between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth streets. Water Commission.

Mr. Chislett—an ordinance granting Frank Ardary privilege to erect an iron-clad building on Liberty street near O'Hara. Passed finally.

Mr. Riddle—an ordinance allowing the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company to build a wooden addition to their stable in the Seventeenth ward. Passed finally.

Mr. J. W. Jones—a resolution asking the Survey Committee to make certain changes of grade on Stanton avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

OLD BUSINESS DISPOSED OF.

Select Council concurred in action of Common Council, save where otherwise noted, in disposing of the following business:

Grading, &c., of Hatfield street; report of Street Committee for March; adoption of Report of Board on Fifth avenue; ordinance providing for same; ordinance for opening Steel street from Butler to V. R. R.; bill of Bennett Lake for serving notices for city engineer; ordinance repealing ordinance for grading &c., of Hatfield street; bill for sewer on Locust and Van Braam Street; petition of A. S. Shafer for remission of an alleged assessment (laid over); ordinance for sewer on Magee street, (Mr. Morrow presented remonstrance, and both referred to Street Committee); ordinance for grading, &c., of Ash alley; grading, &c., of Harriet street; ordinance for grading, &c., Calvert street; ordinance for grading, &c., Baron alley, and opening Bates' alley from North to Willow street; report of Survey Committee recommending ordering the fire alarm telegraph to be extended to the South Side (laid over); resolution in relation to Salt Inspector (laid over); report of viewers on grading of Thirty-seventh street; plan of streets in Twentieth ward; report of viewers on Thirty-ninth street; ordinance for change of grade on Dennison avenue; donating twelve desks to Fire Commissioners; report of viewers on grading of Forty-first street (laid over); ordinance opening Sylvan avenue; ordinance for grading Sylvan avenue; ordinance for board walk on Spring street (laid over); resolution relative to dredging the Monongahela river; ordinance in relation to grading, &c., of Leonard avenue (laid over); grading of Haslett street (laid over).

Mr. Burgwin, a resolution in relation to

THE SCHENLEY PARK

property, and authorizing its condemnation.

Mr. Riddell objected to its passage to a second reading.

Mr. Burgwin claimed that the resolution was on its second reading, and would lie over under the rules until the meeting next, when it would come up for third reading and final passage.

The Chairman decided that the resolution was on its second reading.

Mr. Riddell desired to know if a resolution on its second reading could be amended or a substitute offered.

A long debate on parliamentary rules ensued, when Mr. J. J. Gallagher moved an adjournment on the resolution for the present. Adopted.

Mr. Chislett, a report from the Committee on Water for 1870.

Also, the annual report for the City Assessor for 1871.

Also the Water Committee report for March, showing:

Current expenses	$ 5,094 75
Permanent Extension	8,357 51
Total	$14,052 26

The annual reports were received, filed and ordered to be printed, and the monthly report of the Water Committee for March was filed.

Mr. Shipton, report of the Committee on gas lighting. Received and filed.

THIRTY-THIRD STREET AGAIN.

Mr. Jones—An ordinance opening Thirty-third street from Liberty street to Herron avenue; passed finally.

Also, report of viewers on Wineteddle avenue; received and filed.

Also, ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Thirty-third street under the Penn avenue act; passed finally.

Mr. I. H. Jones—A resolution authorizing a committee of three to receive a marble bust from Joaquin Cuncila to procure portraits of the several Mayors who have presided over Pittsburgh from the date of its incorporation as a city to the present time, to be placed in the new City Hall. Adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum being present Council proceeded to business.

THE POINT PARK PROJECT.

Mr. Gazzam submitted a preamble and resolution, setting forth that inasmuch as there was a large amount of unoccupied land belonging to the city, located to and near the point, and inasmuch as the city has no public square or park, that a committee of three be appointed—one from Select and two from Common Council—to examine, confer and report with the City Engineer, said locality and report to Councils as to the expediency of improving the same, together with the probable cost thereof.

The resolution was adopted, but the Committee was not announced.

PUBLIC WATER CLOSETS.

Mr. Follansbee—A resolution for a public water closet on Virgin alley, in the rear of No. 147 Wood street. Referred to Water Committee, when it will act.

Mr. Rush—Petition for a vitrified pipe sewer on Spring alley, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. J. Kerr—Petition for the opening of Ravine street, from Thirty-third street to Keineman & Co's. property. Referred to House Committee.

Mr. Duff—Resolution to authorize the Superintendent of Markets to take sufficient carpet of old Common Councils to recarpet the crossing from the stage of old City Hall. Adopted.

Mr. Duff—Petition for flagstone crossing in front of Municipal Hall. Adopted.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Mr. John Fleming presented an ordinance changing the grade of Fifth avenue from Jumonville street east to Penn avenue. Also, a plan of the same. The ordinance was adopted, and the plan approved.

The principal change is at Soho, the grade at the bridge having been raised sufficiently to allow the same to be made by the survey Committee, and is in view of the contemplated improvement of the avenue by wooden pavements.

Petitions were presented for the opening of Fisk street, from Penn avenue to Butler street; for a change of grade on the Race alley, and for change of grade on Roup street. Referred to Survey Committee.

ELECTION OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Councils then met in joint session for the purpose of electing three Fire Commissioners, for the term of five years, as provided by the expiration of the terms of Robert Finney, John H. Stewart and Wm. M. McKelvey.

The following gentlemen were nominated: Alexander Pitcairn, Robert Finney, Thomas H. Hunter, John H. Stewart and Wm. Walton.

Col. Phillips moved that Robert Finney be nominated by acclamation.

A member asked if Mr. Finney resided in the city, to which it was answered that he did—that he lived in the Monongahela House.

Col. Phillips explained that he desired the election of Mr. Finney, because he was the only one on the Board representing the insurance interests of the city.

Mr. McCarthy could not see the propriety of honoring one candidate with a nomination by acclamation over all others. The insurance companies only paid about $6,000 annually to the support of the Fire Department, and had no special claim to representation in the Board.

Mr. Oliver said it was the intention to make the insurance companies pay one-half the expenses of the Department, but through some mistake they had only been taxed from $6,000 to $10,000 yearly. Mr. Finney had made an active, efficient member, and Councils compelled the insurance companies to pay one-half of the cost of the Department, as was the intention, they ought to have a representative in the Board. Mr. Finney had been presented as the choice of the insurance companies, and he was, therefore, in favor of his election.

Mr. Rhodell said it was well unders tood that the election of Mr. Finney was virtually settled on the choice of the other two. Every member could judge of the fitness of each candidate, and he was opposed to an election of any one by acclamation. The Insurance Companies did not pay as much for the Fire Department as the citizens of the ward which he represented, and the companies had taken steps to resist the payment of a portion of the taxes imposed upon them by an appeal to the courts. Mr. Finney was a good man, but no better than Messrs. Pitcairn, Walton, Stewart or the others named.

Mr. Burgwin raised a point of order that where one member objected there could be no choice by acclamation.

Col. Phillips then withdrew his motion.

A ballot was then taken, and resulted as fol lows:

Alex. Pitcairn	72	Thos. H. Hunter	56
Wm. Walton	63	Robt. Finney	31
John H. Stewart	61		

Messrs. Pitcairn, Walton and Stewart having received a majority of all the votes cast, were declared elected, and the joint session adjourned.

ANIMALS RUNNING AT LARGE.

Common Council then resumed business.

Mr. Duff offered an ordinance providing that it shall be unlawful for horses, cows, goats, mules and all other domestic animals to run at large within the city limits, under a penalty of one dollar for each and every offense, to be recovered before the humorous character, a motion was made to lay on the table, which was not agreed to. The ordinance was then passed to second reading.

REPORT OF STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Arthurs presented the report of the Street Committee, with the following business:

Report of viewers on re-grading Forty-fourth street. Approved.

Report of viewers on opening of Granville street. Approved.

Opinion of City Solicitor relative to the legality of an ordinance providing for the pavement of sidewalks on streets improved under the Penn avenue act. The opinion is to the effect that the ordinance would be legal, but it is regarded by the Solicitor as unnecessary, as similar power is conferred upon the city by act of Assembly.

Ordinance to grade and pave Twenty-fourth street. Passed.

Ordinance repealing an ordinance to grade and pave Thirty-eighth street. Passed.

Ordinance for vacate a portion of Locust street. Passed.

Ordinance to open Valley street. Passed.

Petition of C. Howard, relative to bill of $15,709, due him by the city, and asking a prompt settlement of the same. The Committee recommend that it be referred to the Finance Committee. So referred.

Report of viewers relative to the repaving of Water street. Approved.

THE NEXT APPORTIONMENT AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Gazzam presented the following:

Resolved, That the Apportionment Committee, when appointed, advise with a committee from the Central Board of Education, to act in conjunction relative to the school interests, as affected by their action.

Mr. Semple moved to reconsider the approval of the report of viewers on the opening of Granville street. Agreed to. The paper was then recalled from the Select Council, and is still pending. The purpose in having it recalled was to ascertain why the viewers had omitted the assessment from $1,600 to over $2,000.

The Board on Claims and Accounts reported that they had organized by appointing Mr. D. L. Fleming, Chairman. Accepted.

FAST DRIVING ON PENN AVENUE.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution instructing the Police Committee to use every effort to prevent the racing on Penn avenue, and to employ mounted policemen for that purpose if necessary.

Mr. Campbell stated that all efforts to suppress the nuisance of racing and fast driving, had been a most futile. Lives would certainly be lost unless the evil was abated. Those who violated the law only laughed at the policemen, and threatened to run over them if they did not get out of the way.

Mr. McCandless hoped the recommendation to mount policemen would be stricken out.

Mr. Oliver (Mr. Nealy in the chair) asked what kind of stock it was proposed to give the police. It would require fast nags, and he suggested Dexter, Goldsmith Maid, Goldsmith Maid and other famous trotters. It was stated that the only purpose of offering the resolution was to have it referred to the Police Committee. The resolution was so referred.

After concurring in business from Select Council, adjourned.

The Polytechnic Association.

Last evening the Western Pennsylvania Polytechnic Association, held a regular meeting in the rooms of the Temperance Alliance, corner Penn and Sixth streets.

Mr. Wm. Paul presided and Mr. W. W. Alexander officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, after which a highly interesting paper was read by Mr. Wilcox on steam packing. The subject was discussed at length and much valuable information imparted by those present.

It is to be regretted that a larger number of persons were not present. In a great manufacturing city like Pittsburgh, more interest should be exhibited in the objects of the Association.

Several gentlemen contributed to the treasury of the Association, after which an adjournment was had until next Tuesday evening, when the regular election of officers will come off.

Mysterious Shooting.

A case of mysterious shooting occurred on Sunday evening at Superior Station, Ninth ward, Allegheny. Mrs. McNamara, in company with another lady and a gentleman, had been visiting at the house of an acquaintance at Wood's Run. They started home about eight o'clock, intending to walk from Wood's Run to the passenger car stables in Manchester. While passing along the railroad track at Superior Station, some miscreant, who had secreted himself behind a car, suddenly fired at the party, the ball passing so close as to graze Mrs. McNamara's head. A second shot was fired at the same direction, after which the would-be assassin fled, and no traces of him could be discovered. Information was given to the police yesterday and an effort is being made to solve the mystery.

Gunning Accident.

A young man named Thomas Patterson, son of one of the editors of the *Presbyterian Banner*, met with quite a serious gunning accident on Saturday. Young Patterson resides with his father in Sewickley, and on Saturday morning, accompanied by a friend, he started across the river to hunt some game. A second shot fired by his companion, in